

## ON MARILAO PLAINS

General MacArthur's Army Pauses After Three Days' Severe Work.

## THRO' BRUSH, RIVERS AND REBEL TRENCHES

Advance to Be Made at Morning on Baco.

## DAKOTA REGIMENT SUFFERS HEAVILY

Aguinado Reported Willing to Surrender if We Can Take the Capital.

## TROOPS ARE MOVING STEADILY FORWARD

Late Report Says Americans Have Taken Baco and General MacArthur Is Within Eight Miles of Malolos.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A dispatch to the Journal, dated Manila, Wednesday, says: Baco has been taken by our troops. The railroad bridge is uninjured. General MacArthur is now within eight miles of Malolos.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says the insurgent capital has been moved from Malolos to San Fernando.

The insurgents burned Bulacan Tuesday afternoon.

The monitor Monadnock shelled Los Pinas south of Manila Tuesday noon.

MANILA, March 29.—9 p. m.—General MacArthur and his army are resting on the plain beyond Marilao, after three days' fighting in the brush, rivers and trenches. The men are tired, but are in splendid spirits.

The engineers are repairing bridges, the rebels having failed to destroy the ironwork, and the railroad is kept busy carrying supplies to the front. The country to Malolos is level, with occasional streams and patches of wood, but there are no more jungles.

The American troops will advance at daylight, taking four days' rations with them and having 200 rounds of ammunition in their belts. They expect to take Baco on the railroad to the east of Bulacan tomorrow. It is a difficult position, protected by streams. The American line is about 1,200 yards from that of the rebels. Desultory shots were exchanged today.

## Dakota Regiment Suffers.

The American reports show that twenty men were killed and sixty wounded on our side yesterday. The Dakota regiment lost ten men killed and had thirty-seven wounded.

According to prisoners in the hands of the Americans Aguinado's general, Juan, Trefino and Pacheco were with the Filipino army yesterday and drove their followers into the first aggressive demonstration. The rebels attempted to charge across the plain east of the railroad, but the Americans repulsed them, and the Filipinos killed after a few shots, leaving several men killed on the field.

The Filipino prisoners further declare that the rebels have lost all taste for fighting and that their officers have been killed in line by beating them with words. One of the most brilliant and costly achievements of the campaign was the charge of Major Howard's battalion across the river. Advancing at the double quick they found the river beneath them and splashed across with the Filipino army yesterday and drove their followers into the first aggressive demonstration. The rebels attempted to charge across the plain east of the railroad, but the Americans repulsed them, and the Filipinos killed after a few shots, leaving several men killed on the field.

Ten men were killed and eleven wounded in the charge.

## Bravery of Our Men.

At the capture of Marilao there were several incidents showing the bravery of our troops. Some Filipinos were entrenched on an island in a bend of the river.

The Americans approached in a triangular formation with the Third artillery regiments forming the sides. Colonel Funston called for volunteers to swim the river. Two men crossed under fire and secured materials with which a crossing was eventually effected.

Major Bell of General MacArthur's staff with Company I of the Pennsylvania regiment and Lieutenant Abernathy and ten men engaged in similar exploits.

After the Filipinos had raised the white flag many of them attempted to run and several were shot for so doing.

In the churchyard of Marilao the Americans found thirty newly-made graves of Filipinos and a dozen bodies were seen drifting down the river with gruesome wounds. The prisoners are digging their former comrades' graves.

Many huts are smoking ruins, having been burned by their inhabitants. The Americans are not burning any buildings.

Our troops caught four Spaniards who were fighting with the insurgents.

General MacArthur was under a heavy fire yesterday.

The prisoners say Aguinado has declared that if the Americans can take the Filipino capital he will surrender.

(The American army is now about six miles from the Filipino capital, Malolos. Bulacan, which lies on the way, is a place of 2,500 people, almost a suburb of Malolos. Bulacan is situated on a shallow estuary of Manila bay and on the line of railroad leading from Manila to Malolos, the capital of the insurgents. It is about five miles from Malolos and half way between that city and Marilao, the town captured by the South Dakota regiment Monday night, after a hot skirmish.)

## AS IT LOOKS ON THE WAR MAP

American Army in Advanced Five Miles on the Road to Malolos—Natural Obstacles in Way.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The insurgent capital of Malolos is now the point of attention to which all eyes in official quarters are directed.

Major Simpson, assistant adjutant general, chief of the military information bureau, today advanced the American front five miles on the map, based on the latest advice from General Otis. These were rather meager since yesterday and the dispatches today related to yesterday's fighting without stating whether the action had been resumed this morning. It was said, however, to show that MacArthur's division was now beyond Marilao and well on its way to Malolos.

This disposition of the forces, as shown by the latest dispatches, places the brigade of General Harrison G. Otis, advancing on the left of the railroad and the brigade of General Hale on the right. Wheeler's brigade is further back, maintaining his communication with the advance forces. Ahead of the American forces the most serious natural obstacle is the Bulacan river, which is in

reality, an arm of Manila bay, about a mile wide and very deep and reaching straight across the path of the advancing American force. But to offset this general Otis' dispatch of the morning conveys the cheering information that our small gunboats are in the Bulacan river, where great execution was done yesterday, and where they will relieve the pressure on MacArthur's front.

This, in the judgment of military authorities, is a strategic move of great advantage, as the Bulacan river and the big city of Bulacan may be the key to opening easy access to the insurgent capital lying just beyond.

Bulacan is a city of importance, second only to Manila, and is the capital of the province. It is much larger and stronger than the insurgent capital, Malolos, and with its broad and deep river is a sort of gateway to the capital.

Only two small towns, or pueblos, Baco and Taal, lie between our troops and the river. There is no doubt the bridge over the Bulacan is destroyed and this is probably the bridge to which General Otis refers in his dispatch of the morning.

In overcoming so important a natural obstacle as this deep, wide river. Once across it, the city of Bulacan lies to the left.

The railroad skirts around our forces may leave it and press forward to the insurgent capital, or may seek to reduce the important city. Beyond Bulacan the road to Malolos is practically clear. It permits either a straight march due west or else a circuitous move along good roads, northward to Isabel, then striking Malolos in the rear. But here the General MacArthur will press straight ahead along the railway, preferring a direct issue with the insurgent forces rather than another strategic move to entrap them.

General Otis' report that the supply trains are up to Marilao is source of special satisfaction among officials, as it shows that the stores are well up with the fighting line. Another reassuring feature of General Otis' report is that the troops are in "excellent condition" and "after three days' fighting show high spirits in the troops count for quite as much as adequate materials and stores.

The silence of the reports as to the movements today caused no apprehension. It is considered a means of operations without material change. Major Simpson was inclined to believe that after the three days' steady fighting there would be a full white our forces rested. But as rest benefits both sides, giving the enemy an opportunity to repair and fortify, the more general impression is that MacArthur's advance will not be delayed many hours.

General Greely received a dispatch from Manila this morning and the fact that it did not mention any change in the military situation was accepted as showing that no material change had occurred.

About the War and Navy departments affairs proceeded quietly today, with no evidence of agitation or alarm. Word was received that the Third Infantry had been sent to relieve the Twenty-third in the Hale's brigade. The latter regiment has been fighting almost continuously since the trouble in the Philippines began. It fought against the Spaniards and more recently has been in the front of most of the engagements. The regiment having been on provincial duty especially familiar with the city of Manila, where it will resume duty.

## LULL IN THE DAY'S REPORTS

Probabilities Are That Twenty-Four Hours Will Bring Forces to Malolos if All Goes Well Today.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—There was a lull today in the reports from the scene of action north of Manila, which for a time was rather mystifying to the War department authorities. Only one dispatch from General Otis was received during the day dealing with the situation at the front, a report related to yesterday afternoon. It was not until the Associated Press dispatch came late in the day, telling that the American forces were resting beyond Marilao that General Otis' silence was explained.

After the arduous work of a three-days' fight under a fierce tropical sun, through rice swamps and jungles, it was expected by the authorities here that MacArthur would conserve his men by a halt long enough to rest and take supplies before the final blow at the insurgent capital. The supply trains, however, were kept moving, and it is this permits full supplies of ammunition and food to be distributed.

The American advance line is now beyond Marilao and almost up to the large town of Bulacan. At the rate of progress made in the last two days the next twenty-four hours should bring the American forces well up to the insurgent capital, if, indeed, the assault upon that place is not begun by that time.

The officials are disposed to allow more time, however, considering the natural obstacles of unfordable rivers and lined bridges, together with the successive lines of rebel intrenchments. And, moreover, as at Santiago, it is now doubted that the intrenchments will become more formidable as the city itself is approached. Leading War department officials today referred to the despatch with the assurance that the fighting. It was taken as an indication that they had staked everything on the outcome of this fight and losing it that they would submit rather than prolong a hopeless struggle. In this view, the fierceness of the fighting was taken as an evidence that "once whipped they will stay whipped."

The Navy department received nothing from Admiral Dewey during the day and up to the close of office hours nothing official had been received regarding the achievement of the Yorktown in capturing a Spanish merchantman in the gulf of Lingayen. While the dispatch is silent as to the cause for the capture, it is surmised that it was due to the vessel carrying a contraband of war. This is apparently borne out by the fact that the gulf leads to the terminus of the railway, which in turn leads to the insurgent capital of Malolos. It is further borne out by the fact of the capture itself, which would hardly be attempted against a neutral merchant ship unless for serious reasons.

Spain is now practically in the position of a neutral, so that its merchant ships have immunity from capture unless they are found carrying contraband. The fact that the foundation for belief that aid and comfort are being given to the enemy. The last information from Dewey as to the Yorktown came yesterday, when he stated that the gunboat was cruising off Luzon.

## SOUTH DAKOTA BOYS WHO FELL

General Grief Felt Throughout the State for Many of Soldiers Were Well Known.

ST. PAUL, March 28.—Lieutenant Jonas Lien, adjutant of the First South Dakota volunteers, who was killed yesterday in the Philippines, was a brother of B. H. Lien, mayor of Sioux Falls, a native of Brookings, S. D., and was 24 years of age. He served two years ago as chief clerk of the South Dakota house and afterwards completed his education at Lincoln, Neb. When the call for volunteers was issued he was one of the first to respond. He was recently com-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## BOOMLET FOR RICHARD OLNEY

Ex-Secretary of State Proposed for Democratic Candidate for President.

IMPERIALIST, BUT AGAINST ANNEXATION

Rumor Emanates from Boston that Move Is Under Way to Put Him Up as Available and Choice Selection.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—The Journal today says that a movement to make ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney the democratic candidate for president next year is revealed in a letter from Boston to the Journal. General Olney's campaign is based on the theory that he is in favor of imperialism, while opposed to annexation.

The writer of the letter referred to is very prominent in democratic politics and he says the movement in Mr. Olney's favor is well under way. It is urged in Mr. Olney's behalf that he, though a gold democrat in 1896, did make himself obnoxious to the free silver element and that on the expansion question he would be an available candidate, being opposed to the annexation of distant islands to the territory of the United States. Mr. Olney's views on the acquisition of the Philippines are very pronounced. He believes in the United States striving with other nations of the world for commercial greatness, but not for political extension.

## FIVE THOUSAND FOR ONE VOTE.

More Bribery Evidence Unearthed in the Quay Investigation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 28.—The legislative committee investigating the charges of alleged bribery in connection with the consideration of the railroads of the Commonwealth and the holding of United States senator held sessions this afternoon and evening and some interesting testimony was presented.

Several of the members admitted that they had been tested for their votes. Representative Kendall of Somerset testified that a resident of Bedford county, not a member of the legislature, had told him that if he could see his way clear to vote for Quay for United States senator he would receive \$5,000. He declined to name the man.

Representative Laubach of Philadelphia testified that a man named Frank Jones of Philadelphia told him that if he would vote for Quay he (Laubach) could have the chief clerkship of the custom house.

Representative Brown of Union county swore that a man had offered him \$200 to remain away on the day of the first ballot for United States senator. When he refused the offer was raised to \$500 and he was told that if he would go into the convention and vote for Quay the price would be "altogether different." All the offers were refused. Mr. Brown declined to give the name of the man to the committee.

The committee insisted and finally Brown said that the person who made him the offer was ex-Congressman Monroe H. Kulp of Shamokin.

## POPULISTS WILL AVOID ALLIANCE.

Vigorous National and State Campaigns in the Air.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 28.—A special to the American from Birmingham, Ala., says: Dr. G. B. Crowe, state chairman of the populist party, declares that the national and state populist campaigns of 1899 will soon be inaugurated. Various state conventions will be held this spring and the platform of the Cincinnati convention indorsed, as will also be the national nominees, Wharton Baker and Ignatius Donnelly. Mr. Crowe, national chairman, has appointed Frank Burkett of Mississippi organizer for Alabama, Mississippi and General Phillips of Georgia organizer for Georgia, Florida and the state campaign plans will map out the state campaign plans without delay. Dr. Crowe says the populists will steer in the middle of the road, forming no entangling alliances.

Congressional fights will be made in all the chief states and several winners in each case are predicted.

## ALABAMA DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

Refuse a Proffer of Populists to Be Allowed Number of Delegates.

MOBILE, Ala., March 28.—The democratic state convention of Alabama convenes tomorrow to nominate delegates from the state at large to the constitutional convention next August and put forth the party's platform on this important issue.

The democratic state executive committee, in session tonight, rejected the proposition of the populists, which was that if the populists were given the same number of delegates in the convention that they now have, the state legislature would not make a fight against the constitutional convention. The committee also refused to submit the question to the state convention tomorrow. There scarcely remains a doubt that the convention will declare for a submission of the constitution to be adopted to the people for ratification.

## WORK OF LYNCHERS IN KANSAS

Band of Farmers Hung Henry Sanderson from High Bridge for Killing John Fleisher.

HOLTON, Kan., March 28.—Henry Sanderson, who murdered John Fleisher at Marysville, a small town ten miles south of here, on Sunday, was lynched by a mob of fifteen men on the outskirts of this town Monday night. Sanderson attempted to shoot his sweetheart, Myrtle Fleisher, for refusing to receive his attentions. Miss Fleisher escaped unhurt, but the first shot from the Winchester struck her father, John Fleisher, who died last night.

Sanderson was brought to Holton Sunday night and placed in a room in J. Hooper's restaurant, instead of being taken to jail, as he was suffering from an accidental gunshot wound inflicted by himself. Sheriff Hays placed a guard over him, except an unarmed attendant to look after his wants.

At 2 o'clock this morning men in uniform, accompanied by a few horsemen, drove into town from the south, aroused the proprietor of the restaurant and covered him with revolvers. Others went to the rear room, where the prisoner was confined, and kicked open the door.

The prisoner, stupid from the effects of morphine given him, sat up in bed. His only words were: "Where can you hide me?" The lynchers bundled Sanderson up in bed clothes and placed him in a farm wagon. After leaving a guard over the restaurant keeper and attendant the procession drove out to the edge of the city to a high bridge which crosses Banner creek. Here they bound Sanderson hand and foot, tied a stout rope about his neck and pushed him off the bridge. The little band of farmers then proceeded home as quietly as they had come.

The lynchers were not masked and made no efforts to conceal their identity. The sheriff and deputies cut down the body at 3 o'clock this morning. No sympathy is expressed for Sanderson.

## HAIL STONES BIG AS EGGS

Southern Points Get a Brush from a Cross-Bred Cyclone and "Northers."

LEXINGTON, March 28.—A destructive wind and rain storm passed over this county today. Hail the size of bird's eggs did considerable damage. At Crawford a number of birch, trees and fences were blown down, stumps were uprooted and the steeples of two churches were blown off.

OPELIKA, Ala., March 28.—A terrific storm passed over this city today. The roof was blown off the Mineral Well hotel and in the eastern part of the city a two-room house was demolished and Hugh Gurley was instantly killed. Many trees were blown down and much damage done.

SELMA, Ala., March 28.—A cyclone did considerable damage today in the little town of Selma, twenty-two miles north of this place. The sawmill of the E. J. Jackson Lumber company and the company's store were badly wrecked and a number of dwelling houses demolished. A large frame dwelling was carried more than 100 yards down a street and several houses were blown completely away. Ex-Governor Jackson of Maryland, who is president of the lumber company, was visiting the mills and with several others was in the office during the storm. The office was wrecked, but all the men escaped unhurt.

The cyclone was about one-eighth of a mile wide and moved in a southeasterly direction. WACO, Tex., March 28.—Immense damage was done in this section by the freeze of last night and today. Corn, which was in most places up to the heads, was killed and will have to be replanted, while the great cotton crop is practically destroyed. The loss falls heavily upon a large portion of the farmers, who had to buy seed in the first case. The temperature this morning was 20 degrees, the lowest ever known here this late in the spring.

## HEAVY SNOWFALL IN SOUTH

Extreme Cold Weather Does Great Damage to Orchards and Vegetable Gardens.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Since yesterday morning five inches of snow has fallen in this vicinity and throughout sections of Missouri and southern Illinois and is still coming down here. The weather is extremely cold for this season of the year and the fall of snow the greatest in years for the latter part of March. It is feared that garden truck will be almost a total loss and that small fruits, with the exception of strawberries, which are in excellent condition, will be damaged considerably.

Reports from Oklahoma say that apricot, pear, plum and some peach and cherry trees were in full bloom and that practically all the fruit in the territory is killed, entailing a heavy loss.

KANSAS CITY, March 28.—A snow storm in many places the most severe of the year, was general throughout the southwest last night, and at some points fully six inches of snow covered the ground. At Webb City, Mo., four store fronts collapsed from the heavy weight of snow covering the awnings. At Pittsburg, Kan., street cars were stopped and at Independence drifts were piled high. In Oklahoma the storm assumed the proportions of a blizzard and snow fell.

It is believed that the snow will benefit growing wheat in Kansas and in the territories it is feared fruit has suffered.

## FIVE BODIES IN THE RUINS

Three Persons Are Still Missing as Result of the Chicago Fire—Injured Man May Die.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Five bodies were recovered this afternoon from the ruins of a burned building. Four of the bodies recovered were identified.

The recovered bodies are: WILLIAM RICKSBECKER, aged 40. JOHN B. GORGE, 60 years, unmarried. JAMES PLANNAN, 24 years, of age, lived with his mother and sister. JOHN SMITH, 18.

Unidentified man, burned beyond recognition; thought to be remains of Daniel Smith.

The missing are: Miss Ella Hemmingsworth, forewoman of picking room. William Gibson, workman. John White, elevator man.

Three men, J. Steele, James Kula, and Paul Rosenberger, who were the most seriously injured, are doing well. Steele, who jumped from a fourth-story window into the firemen's net, is the only one who is in a serious condition. He was taken to the hospital and regained consciousness, and had a chance to pull through. The other injured will recover speedily.

## FIGHTING THEIR BATTLES O'ER

Crews of American Cruisers Fleet at Kingston Harbor Over Old Dispute About Flagship.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 28.—The crews of the American fleet, ashore on leave, started rioting among themselves last night over an old feud about the flagship. New York's absence from the fighting at the battle of Santiago de Cuba.

The trouble lasted over two hours before the officers and police succeeded in suppressing the riot. Several were wounded and Green and Armstrong of the Texas were most seriously injured. The former had his bowels ripped open and the latter was twice stabbed in the side. Both men are in the hospital, where they are pronounced to be in a dangerous condition.

The wounds were inflicted by a colored man named Johnson, also of the Texas, who is a Jamaican born. He was surrendered by the police and is now in double irons on board the ship.

The governor of Jamaica, Sir Augustus Hemming, received Rear Admiral Sampson this morning and returned the latter's visit this afternoon.

## IDAHO MINERS ARE DROWNED

Returning from Buffalo Hump in Boat on Salmon River, Craft Capsizes and Three Are Lost.

LEWISTON, Idaho, March 28.—James McCaffery, a miner, arrived in Granville today bringing news of the drowning of three miners in the Salmon river, four miles above Old Wire bridge. They are: A. T. SHORTHILL, MIKE O'BRIEN, and JEFF RICH.

The party of four were returning from Mallick mining district, near Buffalo Hump, in a boat. Striking very rough weather the boat capsized.

McCaffery alone succeeded in reaching the shore.

Only a Few Bones Remained.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Eight charred bones, all that remain of a human being, were found today among the debris of the Hotel Windsor on the Forty-seventh street. It was impossible to tell whether the bones were those of a man, woman or child. Because they were found all in one place they were officially recorded as the thirty-third known dead from the fire of March 17.

## CUBAN ARMY WILL DISBAND

General Gomez Gives Alger Satisfactory Assurance to that Effect.

## HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH THE SECRETARY

Honesty of Purpose and Personal Magnetism of Cuban Leader Impressed Head of the War Department.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) HAVANA, March 28.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Secretary Alger's only engagement today, involving a discussion of politics, was a visit paid to General Gomez. The insurgent leader had a long conference with the secretary of war concerning the final disposition of the Cuban army and its payment. General Gomez declared that his army would disband without trouble, and all questions in regard to the men were settled to the satisfaction of both parties before the interview was over. The secretary has expressed himself to the effect that he is greatly impressed with the evident honesty of purpose of the insurgent leader and his personal magnetism.

Later in the day Secretary Alger landed and went to Vedado to see General Brooke, and in the afternoon drove through various parts of the city with Colonel Frank Becker, returning to the ship at 6 o'clock. Secretary Alger will probably go to Matanzas tomorrow, but late tonight nothing definite could be ascertained.

Advices received here today from Pinar del Rio, capital of the province of Pinar, say that General Brooke's residence at Vedado last night, was a brilliant affair. Among those present were General Maximo Gomez and his staff; the officers of the Seventh army corps of Havana city; General Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the Seventh army corps; Major General William Ludlow, governor of the Department of Havana; General J. C. Bates, commander of the Department of Santa Clara; Major General J. H. Benson, military governor of the Department of Matanzas; Brigadier General Henry C. Hasbrouck, military governor of the province of Pinar del Rio; Federico Mora, civil governor of Havana; General Fernandez Freyre de Andrade, president of the Cuban assembly; Ponce de Leon, mayor of Havana, and also many Cuban and American civilians.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana regiment expects to leave Matanzas for the United States any day on board the transport Thomas.

## THEY'RE AFTER TEN MILLIONS.

Representatives of the Cuban Assembly Are in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senators Jose R. Villalon and Hevia, who were appointed by the Cuban assembly to present to the Washington authorities the results of the Cuban mission, in addition to the presentation of the resolutions, is to explain in detail the request in connection with the Cuban army.

While the assembly did not reject the \$10,000,000 which General Gomez arranged with Mr. Robert P. Porter to receive and pay off the Cuban troops, they believed it to be entirely inadequate to meet the situation. They desire at least \$10,000,000, and as much more as can be obtained.

They argue that if the Cuban army is disbanded after the distribution of but \$5,000,000, which would give to each enlisted man about \$65, that the money so obtained would be barely sufficient for them to procure clothes and return to their homes, leaving them no margin upon which to enter upon the peaceful pursuits of life.

Without the means of subsistence Senator Villalon says that disorders would almost inevitably follow and perhaps brigandage. The object, both of the United States and of the assembly, says Mr. Villalon, is to secure tranquility in Cuba, preparatory to the setting up by the Cuban people of an independent government, and he says that it is, therefore, as much to the interests of the United States as to those of the Cuban people to see that the disbanded soldiers are given an opportunity to return to civil pursuits.

## Assembly Represents Liberty Seekers.

The assembly represents, not the Cuban people, Mr. Villalon declares, but only those who have been in arms struggling for independence. Had Cuba achieved its absolute independence he says the revolutionary assembly would have raised sufficient funds to pay off the army in full, and inasmuch as the United States now assumes and exercises the functions of a trustee of the Cuban people during the re-establishment of order throughout the island preparatory to the establishment of a stable and independent government, he, as the representative of the assembly, will urge that it is the duty of the United States to furnish ample funds, repayable subsequently out of the Cuban revenues.

They desire the Washington authorities to understand the dangers which may follow if the Cuban army is disbanded and sent to their homes without adequate means to begin life afresh. If the United States adheres to the present understanding with General Gomez, and the army is disbanded upon the \$5,000,000 basis and disorder follows, the assembly wants its skirts clear of responsibility.

Senator Villalon says that the assembly desires the most amicable relations with the United States; that nothing could exceed the gratitude of the Cuban people for the aid the United States has rendered, but they cannot too strongly emphasize the belief that the problem of the future would be greatly simplified if enough funds are distributed among the Cuban soldiers now to insure their being able to return to the peaceful pursuits of life. The assembly will, Senator Villalon says, probably be dissolved as soon as the army is disbanded, as it represents only the Cubans in arms. He believes that the Cuban people will meet and frame a constitution and be ready for the assumption of the duties of self-government.

## No Official Recognition.

Senator Villalon and his colleague will probably seek an audience with the president himself and if it is denied then they will see the secretary of war. If the president receives these gentlemen it will be as visiting citizens, not in their representative capacity. No such recognition will be accorded them. If they desire to present a petition or request to this government it will have to go through the ordinary channels; in this instance it will be through the military arm of the government. Such a petition, when presented, will be referred to General Brooke, as military governor of Cuba and the one person authorized to deal

## CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer.

Hour.	Temp.	Wind.	Hour.	Temp.	Wind.
5 a. m.	22	3 p. m.	29	22	3 p. m.
6 a. m.	21	4 p. m.	32	21	4 p. m.
7 a. m.	21	5 p. m.	32	21	5 p. m.
8 a. m.	22	6 p. m.	33	22	6 p. m.
9 a. m.	24	7 p. m.	34	24	7 p. m.
10 a. m.	27	8 p. m.	34	27	8 p. m.
11 a. m.	28	9 p. m.	34	28	9 p. m.
12 m.	28	10 p. m.	33	28	10 p. m.
		11 p. m.	32		11 p. m.

with Cuban affairs. It is also probable that these Cubans will be told that any answer to the request of petition will come from General Brooke.

The United States government cannot, it is pointed out, recognize any person or organization as the representative of Cuba or claiming to represent them through the organization known as the Cuban assembly.

To this it is intimated that they would not particularly object. What they desire is that their chief of the Cuban army, authority, and having done that their duty is ended.

## TROUBLE IN NEGROS ISLAND

Inhabitants Repudiate Provincial President—New Suppressed by Manila Censor.

SINGAPORE, March 29.—Trouble is brewing in the island of Negros, where the inhabitants repudiate the self-constituted authority of Antonio Lacson, president of the provincial government, to arrange affairs with the Americans and have attacked the Americans.

The censor at Manila suppressed the details. Insurgents in Luzon sent a message to Lieutenant Commander Cowper of the British gunboat Plover, when the latter endeavored to effect a compromise, suggesting that they were ready to treat for peace through a neutral great power.

## RECORDS NOT EASILY TRACED

Difficulty Met in Locating Fallen Soldiers' Friends—Board Will Sell Government Buildings.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—(Special Telegram.)—The records of the twenty-second infantry wounded during the last few days in the Philippines, but one has been found, according to the records on file in the adjutant general's office, who joined the regiment at Fort Crook, Sergeant Alvin H. Jones, who enlisted August 3, 1897. He was born in Germany. It has been found to be almost an impossible task to ascertain